

History of Ancient Rome

Mr. Cegielski
World History

Essential Questions:

- 1) How was the Roman Republic structured and why did it fall?
- 2) What factors led to the spread of the Roman empire?
- 3) Why were early Christians persecuted? Why did early Christianity eventually spread?
- 4) What political, economic and military factors caused the collapse of the Roman Empire?



Location of Rome

- Rome is located on the Mediterranean.
- The Alps to the North served as a defense against attacks from the North.
- It became the major trading nation to carry products from the Middle East and Africa to Europe.
- Rome replaced Greece as the center of trade and commerce.

The History of Rome Can Be Divided into Several Periods

- The Early Kingdom of Rome
- The Republic
- The Roman Empire
- Split of Roman Empire
- Fall of Roman Empire

The Founding of Rome-- The Roman Race

- Historical evidence
 - Migrations and Settlements from 11th Century BC



Founding of Rome – The City (Kingdom) of Rome

- **Romulus and Remus**
 - Latin princess was Vestal virgin
 - Raped by Mars, bore twin boys
 - Ordered killed by non-Latin king
 - Suckled by a wolf
 - Grew and founded a city (753BC)
 - Romulus killed Remus
- Historic Evidence
 - The Etruscans conquered the Romans (non-Latin king)
 - Romans eventually overthrew Etruscans and established kingdom
 - Ruins of home of king (Romulus?) date from 8th Century BC
- (right) Rape of the Sabine Women (Jacques Louis David)



The Roman Empire

How did Rome get its Name?

Rome is the capital city of Italy. Building started in 753 BC and the Romans developed a story to explain how Rome was built. They believed that twin boys, **Romulus** and **Remus**, were taken from their mother and left by the river **Tiber** to starve. It is thought that a mother **wolf** found the babies and looked after them until they were old enough to take care of themselves. The myth goes on to say that years later, **Mars** (the Roman God of war) told the boys to build a city on the spot where they had been found. The two boys built the city, but ended up fighting with each other. **Romulus** won the battle and the city became known as **Rome**. Today, historians and archaeologists believe however that people started living in Rome long before the time of Romulus and Remus, but many people still believe in this legend.



Who Ruled Rome?

At first, single ruled Rome. The last king they had in the 7th century BC was called **Tarquin the Proud**. Tarquin abolished many rights and people hated him. He was overthrown because he was the worst king in Roman history. Rome then became a **republic** for the next four hundred years. That is to say that the most important people in Rome decided what was good for the Empire.

The republic was ruled by a **senate**, and people called **senators** were allowed to do different jobs in the senate. However, not everyone was allowed to vote in Roman elections. **Women** and **slaves** were **not** allowed to vote and neither were poor people. Those Roman people who were not slaves were called **citizens**.

In the 1st century BC the generals who controlled the army became very powerful. These Romans tried to create an everlasting empire of which Rome was the center. See the map on the other side of this paper. And at first, Rome was ruled by Generals but this caused problems. The Generals were always fighting one who would have the final say in running the Empire. Eventually the Generals were replaced by just one man - The Emperor. A Roman Emperor was the man who ruled over the Empire.

The Kingdom of Rome

- Regal period
 - Ruled by 7 kings (Etruscans)
 - Revolted against last king to found the Republic
 - Began with war of independence from Etruscans (500 BC)
 - War heroes desired qualities of Romans
 - War stories became legends for Romans throughout their history
- (left) Horatio at the bridge (Oath of the Horatii by Jacques Louis David)





Warm Up Questions: How does the Roman Republic compare to ours? Did the Roman legal system really feature "true" equality before the Law?

SOME GOOD RESPONSES FROM STUDENTS (YOU!):

- Roman jury courts are similar to our judicial system - Opening statements, cross-examination of witnesses, introduction of evidence, and closing statements.
- Praetor's Edicts are similar to the written statements judges make about their rulings
- Romans would allow someone to be free until they were convicted
- Accusers were required to swear an oath that their testimony was in good faith
- People could be charged with perjury.

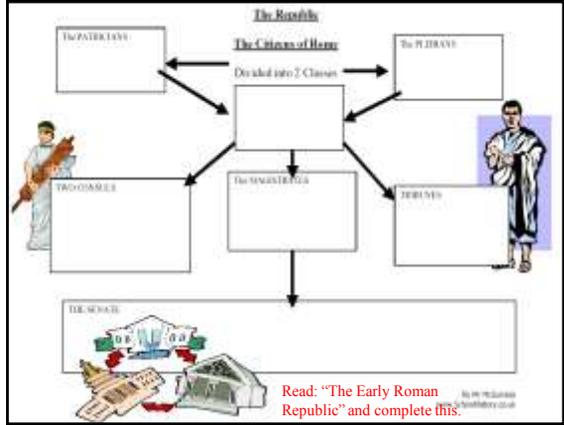
OTHERS?

How similar was Rome's government to ours?

The U.S. Capitol Building where our Congress (the Senate and House of Representatives) meets →



← SPQR= Senate and the People of Rome



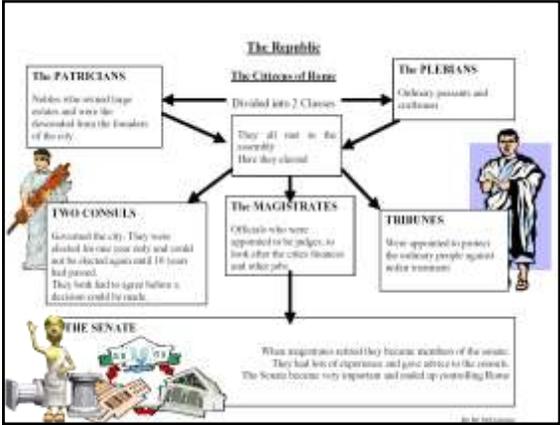
How was Rome governed?

The Senate: I am the suggested and in charge of the Roman Republic. I am the one who makes the laws.

The Assembly: I am the one who makes the laws. I am the one who makes the laws. I am the one who makes the laws.

The Tribunes: I am one of the Tribunes. I am the one who makes the laws. I am the one who makes the laws.

The People: I am the one who makes the laws. I am the one who makes the laws. I am the one who makes the laws.



Roman System – based on balance of interests

Monoarchial	Aristocratic	Democratic
2 Consuls + other magistrates	Senate	Assembly of Tribes Tribune
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directed government and army Acted as judges Could issue edicts Acted as chief priest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled state budget Could pass laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved/rejected laws Decided on War Tribune could veto actions of magistrate Acted as final court
Basis of power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possess imperium, the right to rule Need for leadership 	Basis of power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members were richest men in Rome 	Basis of power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provided most of the soldiers
Limits on power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One year term Each could veto 	Limits on power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could not control army Needed majority as soldiers 	Limits on power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could not suggest laws Often paid as clients by the elite

What was Roman Law like during the Republic?

- Q: Was it more democratic and fair, like ours, or was it harsh? What were the Twelve Tables?

JUDGEMENT

The Twelve Tables

- In 451 B.C.E., the patricians engraved Roman laws on 12 bronze tables set in the **Roman Forum** for all to see.
- These **"Twelve Tables"** became the basis for future Roman law.
- They established the principle that all free citizens had a right to the law's protection.
- But, how fair were these laws?

Roman Forum



The **Roman Forum**, containing a number of separate buildings, served as the center for politics and commerce.

Roman Forum



Roman Religion




- Early Romans worshipped nature spirits who eventually became known as gods.
- During the Republic, the Romans borrowed heavily from Greek culture, including their deities, giving them Roman names.
 - Do you know the Roman names for Aphrodite, Ares, and Zeus?
- Families, however, privately worshipped their ancestral spirits, their storeroom guardians, and Vesta—goddess of the hearth.

Gods and Goddesses

The Olympians are a group of 12 gods who ruled after the overthrow of the Titans. All the Olympians are related in some way. They are named after their dwelling place, Mount Olympus. The Romans and the Greeks shared the same stories, but they used different names. Choose from the list below and find the correct Roman god.

Roman Name of God	Greek Name of God	Description
Jupiter	Jove	He was the master of the gods and the main god of the Romans. In the hand he held the thunderbolt which he could hurl down on the sea.
Mars	Ares	He was the war god of Jupiter. He goddess of women and fertility. Her symbols were a breastplate and a snake.
Ares	Mars	He was the god of war. He strongest and most fearsome god except his father.
Aphrodite	Aphrodite	She was the goddess of love and beauty.
Athena	Athena	She was the goddess of wisdom, learning, art, crafts, and industry. Her symbols was the owl.
Posidon	Neptune	He was the god of the sea. The symbol was the trident.
Demeter	Ceres	She was the goddess of the harvest, always depicted carrying a bundle of wheat.
Hephaestus	Vulcan	He was the blacksmith of the gods and a god of fire, earthquakes. If he showed the humans his handiwork, they would prosper. He was the god of blacksmiths and weapons.
Aeneas	Aeneas	He was the goddess of hunting and a mistress of the woods.
Hermes	Mercury	He was the messenger of the gods. He wings on his feet and sandals allowed him to travel very quickly to wherever a god might send him. He was the god of commerce and trade.
Hestia	Vesta	She was the goddess of the hearth and home and was very important to Romans. In her temple a flame was always kept burning up in the "hearth of hearth".
Apollo	Apollo	God of music, healing, light, and truth. He carried the sun across the sky.

JUNO	VESTA	MERCURY	DIANA
CERES	VULCAN	VENUS	NEPTUNE
MARS	JUPITER	APOLLO	HERMES

The Roman Religion

The Romans was very superstitious. They believed that good or bad luck was given by the gods - if the gods were happy then you would have good luck but if they were unhappy then your luck would be bad. There were many different gods and each of them had their own special area of power.





Jupiter was the god of the sky and the most important god.

Neptune was the god of the sea.

Mars was the god of war.

The Romans worshipped their gods in a temple. They made sacrifices of animals and precious items to their gods. They believed that when an Emperor died, he became a god and so a sacrifice was also made to the Emperor.

Christians worshipped one god and refused to recognize or make sacrifices to other Roman gods in the Empire. Many of them worshipped in secret. The Romans were very suspicious of the Christians and believed that they were dangerous to Rome. Christians who refused to sacrifice to the gods were put into the arena with lions.

Although the Christians were persecuted by the Romans for 400 years, the religion continued to become more popular and by 300AD was the official religion of Rome.

Activity A - Answer the following questions

1. Why did the Romans worship different gods?
2. Where did the Romans worship?
3. How did the Romans worship their gods?
4. Why did the Romans hate the Christians?
5. How were Christians punished?
6. When did Christianity become Rome's official religion?

Activity B

Write an account explaining why the Romans persecuted the Christians. Include details of how the Romans worshipped.

**The Roman Army:
How did it contribute to
Rome's growth and expansion?**



Organization of the Roman Army



- Main part of the army was the **LEGION**
- This was made up of 5000 men under the command of the **LEGATE**



Organization of the Roman Army



- The legion was divided into ten cohorts
- Each **cohort** was made up of six centuries
- The **centuries** were commanded by a **centurion**
- Centuries originally had 100 men

The Centurions

- The **centurions** were responsible for training the soldiers under their command and making sure everyone obeyed orders.
- Some were very cruel

Standard Bearers



- Each century had its own **emblem** or standard.
- This was carried by the standard bearer, a very experienced and trusted soldier
- To lose your standard was a great disgrace

How to become a Legionary!




- You had to be a Roman citizen
- You had to be physically fit and 1.6m tall (about 5 feet, four inches)
- You were expected to stay in the army for 25 years!

Training



- Most soldiers joined between 18-20 years
- Legionaries would learn drill, or marching
- There were three 30km marches (about 19 miles) each month
- On each march the legionary would carry 25 kilos of equipment



- Discipline
 - Death for individual insubordination
 - Decimation for cowardice

Who else was in the army?

- **Auxiliaries**- These were soldiers from lands conquered by the Romans who volunteered to fight for the Romans
- Many of these had special skills- like cavalry soldiers



Auxiliaries



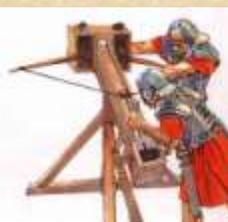
- Most fought with a sword and short spear
- Thought of by Romans as second class soldiers , paid less and not trained as rigorously
- After 25 years- they became Citizens (and their children too!)

Uniforms and Equipment



- The Roman soldiers wore leather sandals on their feet. They also carried a sword (a gladius), a shield, 2 javelins and a dagger for close fighting.
- A group of soldiers sometimes joined together by making a tortoise shape with their shields.
- They wore a wool tunic and leather breeches around their legs and they wore shoulder plates to shield their shoulders.
- A roman shield (scutum) was curved to fit around the body and their helmet was made of bronze to protect their heads.

Roman Ballista



Ballista
 This weapon was like a large crossbow. It was used to fire bolts at enemy forts and troops.

Roman Dart Thrower



The Romans used catapults and dart throwers in their efforts to put down the Jewish Rebellion in the Empire

Roman Catapult



Launching missiles towards our rival school!



Roman Expansion in Italy

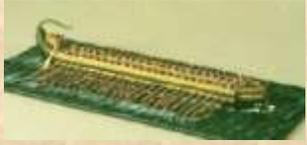
- Conquest of Italy
 - Took 200 years
 - **Granted full or partial citizenship to conquered Italian peoples**
 - Tax and legal benefits
 - Developed loyalty in conquered Italian areas
 - Invasion by King Pyrrhus (pyrrhic victory)
- Roman colonies
 - **Established in strategic locations**
 - Most were established by treaty
 - Troops sent when needed
 - **Customs of the area left intact**
 - Colonies were mostly for trade, with some military purposes



Roman Expansion outside of Italy: The First Punic War

- In 264 B.C.E., Carthage attempted to seize the **Strait of Messina**, between Sicily and Italy.
- The Romans responded by conquering Carthage's colonies in Sicily.
- While the Carthage had a larger naval fleet at first, the Romans used grappling hooks to drag the enemy boats near, board them, and slaughter the Carthaginians through hand-to-hand combat.
- The first war ended in 241 B.C.E, when Carthage agree to pay **indemnity**, or payment for damage.

- Roman warships
- trireme (right)
 - quadrereme
 - quinquereme
 - septireme
 - deceres



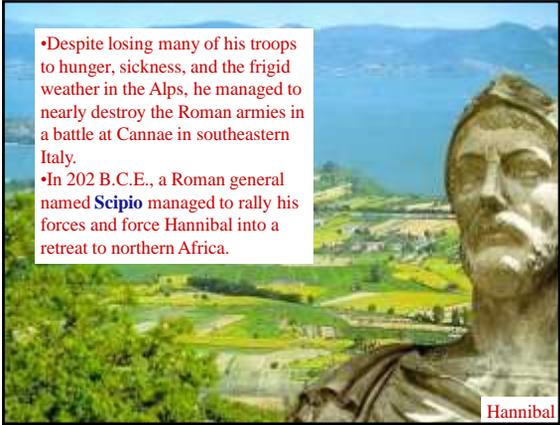
Left: Liburnian (late 1st cen. BC)

- length 108 ft.
- beam 12ft
- draught 3.8ft
- crew
 - 144 rowers
 - 10-15 sailors
 - 40 marines

The Second Punic War



- Beginning in 219 B.C.E, a young Carthaginian general named **Hannibal** led 40,000 troops and 40 war elephants on a march towards Italy.



•Despite losing many of his troops to hunger, sickness, and the frigid weather in the Alps, he managed to nearly destroy the Roman armies in a battle at Cannae in southeastern Italy.
 •In 202 B.C.E., a Roman general named **Scipio** managed to rally his forces and force Hannibal into a retreat to northern Africa.

Hannibal





The Third Punic War



Ruins of Carthage

- After 50 years of peace, the Roman senator **Cato** called for war against Carthage.
- In 146 B.C.E. the Romans burned Carthage and sold its surviving population into slavery.
- This victory gave Rome complete control over the Mediterranean.

Roman Conquest of Greece

- **Reasons:** There was corruption and constant warfare in the Greek Kingdoms.
- Rome conquered Greece by 150 BC
- Romans took on much Greek culture
 - Gods and goddesses parallel each other
 - Borrowed Corinthian style of architecture

Only some conquered areas were made allies rather than servants or slaves

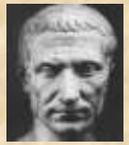
From Republic to Empire

- The Punic Wars, the Roman conquest outside of Italy, and the massive importation of slaves changed Roman life far more rapidly than the governing body could deal with.
- Slavery
 - Conquests increased the number of slaves
 - Constituted 40% of the population
 - Conditions were poor
 - Slave labor replaced paid labor
 - Poor farmers and the urban, landless poor could not find work
 - Slaves conducted revolts → Spartacus

The Collapse of the Republic

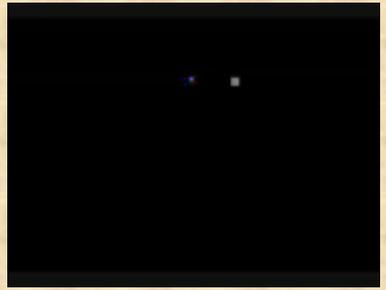
- Political Instability. Examples:
 - **The Gracchus Brothers** (Tribunes from 133-122 B.C.E.) proposed reforms, such as redistributing land to the poor. Both were murdered.
 - **Marius** (Consul from 104-100 B.C.E.) formed Rome's first paid professional army but he was driven into exile by his rival Sulla.
 - **Sulla** (dictator by 82 B.C.E.) Use of army to enforce his will. Men like Marius and Sulla, with their own personal agendas and rivalries weakened the Republic.
- By the time of the rise of Gaius Julius Caesar, the stage was set for a single man to assume power and stabilize the Empire.

Julius Caesar 100-44 BCE



- Early Life
 - Born to aristocratic family
 - Legend that he descended from the gods
 - Known for partying and sexual appetite
- Rise to Power
 - Alliance with politician **Crassus** and general **Pompey** to form the **triumvirate** in 60 B.C.E.
 - Eventually conquered Northern Africa, Spain, part of western Asia and Gaul (France, which had been ruled by Indo-Europeans called the Celts)
 - Twice invaded Britain.
 - Rivalry with Pompey after death of Crassus
- Against the Senate's orders, Julius led 5,000 men across the **Rubicon**, a stream that divided his military provinces from Roman Italy.
- By 48 B.C.E., Julius defeated Pompey's troops at Pharsalus, Greece.

Video: "Conquerors—Julius Caesar" (45m)



- Q. What leadership qualities and military strategies allowed Julius Caesar to successfully conquer surrounding areas of Rome and eventually become so popular to become dictator of Rome?

Achievements of Julius Caesar



- Returned to Rome as a conquering hero
 - Procession for each territory on a different day (Gaul, Africa, Spain, Asia) and games for many additional days
 - Offered crown (as emperor) twice and refused it when people didn't respond favorably
- Dictator (rule by one man)
 - Appointed for 10 years and then for life
 - Caesar's plans for Rome
 - Calendar (July)
 - Libraries, theaters, other public works
 - Gave citizenship to people in Spain and Gaul
 - Set up public works programs for the poor



• For more info, read "Portrait of Julius" from meyerwitness2ohistory.com

How Julius Caesar killed the republic

A republic has no king, so who has the power?

Do Julius' actions explain why he was assassinated?

What the Constitution said	What Julius Caesar did
The Assembly elects the Consul.	Made himself consul and got elected Consul. Refused to let one power end. The other consuls were too afraid to make himself unpopular in Rome.
The Senate makes laws.	The Senate ordered him not to cross Rome. Instead, he crossed the Rubicon and came home. By doing this, he declared war on the Senate.
The Consul served for only one year.	Got himself elected dictator - for life.
The Consuls carry out the law.	Refused to carry out the laws of the Senate. As dictator, he made all the laws.
Senators make foreign policy.	Ignored the Senate. As dictator, he made foreign policy.
Senators control government money.	Ignored the Senate. As dictator, he decided how to spend money.
Power is spread out among 3 arms.	Power is concentrated in Caesar.
Government is based on checks and balances.	As dictator, no one could check his power.
How does the story end?	The Senators killed Caesar on the steps of the Roman Senate.
What is the moral of the story?	Because Popular leaders can become dictators. Because: Put a check on your institution. How to remove a president who became a dictator.

Death of Julius Caesar

- Murder of Caesar
 - Killed by senatorial opponents resentful of his usurpation of power and their fear that he would become emperor
 - Died March 15, 44 BC
 - Stabbed by 20 senators
 - Brutus—illegitimate son
 - Mark Anthony and Octavian
 - Rallied against the conspirators








Ancient Rome

Understanding Goal:
The past has a presence today.




Essential Question:
What characteristics of the Roman Empire can be found in modern society?

Explore: How does each of the images reflect the culture of Ancient Rome?

Connect: How has the United States continued the Ancient Roman tradition of diversity? May the U.S. learn more or less successfully in the past? *Be a Roman?* Explain.

**Video: What the Ancients Knew:
The Romans (29:19)**

- VIDEO INTRODUCTION:** More than 2000 years ago, the Roman army swept across Europe, Northern Africa, and the Middle East. Backed by the legions, their military and engineering skills, the Romans built one of the largest empires in history, dominating as many as 36 modern nations. Technology helped shape the ancient world and reverberates in our Western lifestyle and amenities today. But the Roman legacy is less about invention itself than about the spreading of the ancient technology. Rather than invent most of what they became famous for, the Romans adopted, perfected, and spread their enemies' inventions throughout their empire.

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(Title 17, United States Code, Section 510, 506.)

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(Title 17, United States Code, Section 510, 506.)

Discovery
EDUCATION

FOCUS QUESTION: If the Roman empire "adopted" most of their culture and technology from the Greeks and others, can one argue that they were NEVER truly innovative?

ROMAN EMPIRE: ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- 1) What criteria is used to differentiate a “good” Roman emperor from a “bad” one?
- 2) How did Roman ideas about architecture and engineering influence builders throughout history? What were the basic characteristics of a Roman city?
- 3) Even though the Romans persecuted the early Christians, Christianity still spread throughout the Empire. How was this possible?
- 4) What were the internal and external political, economic, social factors which contributed to the rise and fall of the Roman Empire?





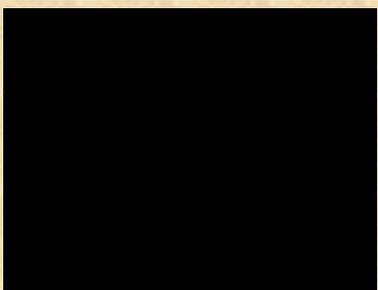
Principal Roman Emperors

Augustus	27 B.C. – A.D. 14	} Julio-Claudians
Tiberius	14–37	
Caligula (Gaius)	37–41	
Claudius	41–54	
Nero	54–68	
Year of the Four Emperors		
68		
Vespasian	69–79	} Flavians
Titus	79–81	
Domitian	81–96	} Adoptive Emperors
Nerva	96–98	
Trajan	98–117	
Hadrian	117–138	
Antoninus Pius	138–161	} Antonines
Marcus Aurelius	161–180	
Commodus	180–193	
Septimius Severus	193–211	
Alexander Severus	211–235	
Maximinus Thrax	235–238	} Military Emperors
Didius Julianus	238–244	
Septimius Geta	209–211	
Constantine	306–337	} Constantinian Emperors

Caesar Augustus and the Beginning of the Roman Empire

- 63 B.C.E. -14 C.E.
- **Octavian** joined forces with **Marc Antony** and Marcus Lepidus, to form the second triumvirate.
- The second triumvirate ended after Octavian declared war on Marc Antony who had married **Cleopatra**, the Egyptian queen of Egypt.
- In 30 B.C.E, in order to evade capture by Octavian, Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide.
- As the grandnephew of Julius Caesar, Octavian became the undisputed ruler of Rome
- Given the name "**Augustus**" by the Senate. Translated as 'the illustrious one'. It was a title of religious rather than political authority.

Video: "History's Turning Points - 31 BC The Battle of Actium" (25 m)



Q. Why does this moment represent a major turning point in the history of Rome?

Achievements of Caesar Augustus




- **Augustinian Code**
 - Roman Law was rewritten and solidified
 - Basis of western laws today
 - Equity
- **Achievements:**
 - Honest government
 - Added to the road system- 53,000 miles of paved roads
 - Magnificent public buildings
 - Postal system and other city infrastructure
 - Standard currency system
 - Improved harbors
 - Imported grain from Africa so that all would be fed.
 - Beginning of **Pax Romana**—200 years of relative peace and stability in the Roman Empire

Roman Expansion Under Caesar Augustus

• Military

- Reduced the size but created a permanent army
- Territorial expansion



- Purpose: to consolidate boundaries, ensure peace
- Generalship given to loyalists—Agrippa and Tiberius
- German defeat/consolidation
- Central Europe and the Balkans expansion
- Spain consolidation
- Africa, annexation of Egypt

Julio-Claudians

- Heir to Augustus' Empire?
 - No male heir
- The **Julio-Claudians** were emperors who succeeded Caesar for 50 years
- **Tiberius** (nephew of Augustus)
 - Ruled well if somewhat ineffective
 - Retired due to opposition
- **Caligula**
 - Insane
 - Killed by troops
- **Claudius**
 - Good administrator
 - Uncomfortable around people (lame and stuttered)
- **Nero**
 - Mother killed Claudius for Nero
 - Nero killed his mother
 - Seneca and Burrus (advisors, died from Nero pressure)
 - Revolt and burning of the city
 - Committed suicide
- Succession would remain a problem during the entire time of the Roman Empire.



Julio-Claudians

- **Tiberius (14-37 AD)**
 - Adopted son of Augustus
 - Designated successor
 - Ruled well
 - Retired due to opposition
 - Sea of Tiberius—Sea of Galilee



Julio-Claudians

• Caligula (37-41 AD)

- Descendent of Augustus
- Played soldier as a boy
- Nickname Caligula—
"little boot"
- Thought to be insane
- Claimed to be all the gods at once
- Murdered after insulting the army



Julio-Claudians

• Claudius (41-54 AD)

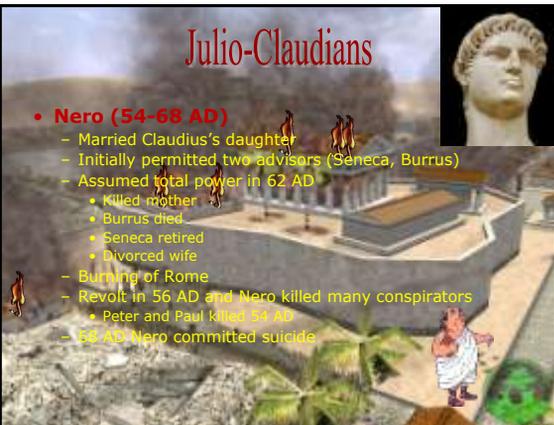
- Born in Gaul (Lyon)
 - Lame and stuttered, so as a child avoided people
 - Married Agrippina, and adopted Nero
 - May have been murdered by his wife
- Excellent administrator
- Divided the government into bureaus
- Formed professional civil service



Julio-Claudians

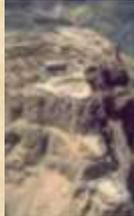
• Nero (54-68 AD)

- Married Claudius's daughter
- Initially permitted two advisors (Seneca, Burrus)
- Assumed total power in 62 AD
 - Killed mother
 - Burrus died
 - Seneca retired
 - Divorced wife
- Burning of Rome
- Revolt in 56 AD and Nero killed many conspirators
 - Peter and Paul killed 54 AD
- 68 AD Nero committed suicide



Flavians

- 69-96 AD
- Vespasian, Titus, Domitian
 - Reasonably good administrators
 - First non-Patrician Caesar
- Suppression of the Jewish revolt
 - Destruction of Jerusalem
 - Masada
 - Timing—70 AD



The Good Emperors

- Following Nero's death, Rome was governed by "good" emperors up until 180 C.E.
- **Trajan** (98-117 C.E.) increased the Empire to its greatest size.
- **Hadrian** (117-138 C.E.) strengthened Rome's frontiers by building Hadrian's Wall in Britain and other defense positions
- **Marcus Aurelius** (161-180 C.E.) brought the empire to the height of its economic prosperity

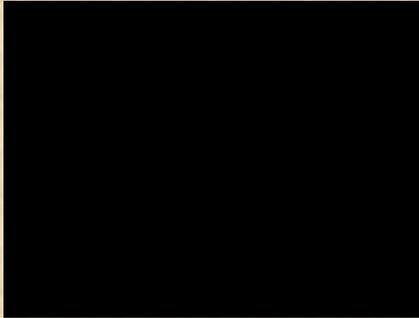


Hadrian's Wall



Hadrian's Wall was created as the northern boundary of the Roman Empire. It served as a border against the Germanic tribes in Britain. This wall was not as large but similar to the Great Wall of China.

Video Clip: "Hadrian's Wall" (6 m)



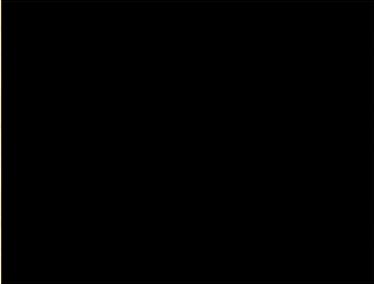
The Golden Age (100-180 C.E.)

- Life in the Golden Age
 - Rome was largest city in the ancient world
 - Extravagant entertainment, including slaves who were forced to become gladiators and fight in the arena. "Arena" is Latin for the sand on the floor that soaks up the blood.
 - Elaborate building projects
 - Height of Roman architecture
 - Prosperity through trade and population expansion
- After the Golden Age
 - Good and bad emperors
 - Unsuitable for governance
 - Many boy emperors



Gladiator

Video Clip: "The Coliseum" (5 min.)



Q. Was the coliseum used for pure entertainment or were there other purposes?



Reasons for the Roman Empire's Economic Growth and Expansion

- Victory over Carthage provided more land
- Not enough land to support the people
- Farmers were needed and respected
- Acquisition of wheat and other foods became a priority
- Rome was a consumer
- Trading profits made many Romans rich
 - Extremes of wealth and poverty
 - Citizens did not have to pay taxes

Land Transport Vs. Sea Travel



Economic feasibility

- takes too long
- ships carry more
- pack animals
- accommodation
- when is it necessary?



Roman merchant shipping

Travel Times by Sea



- Some trip times:
- Rome to Antioch c. 3 months by sea
 - Rome to Alexandria by sea 28 days or less
 - Rome to Alexandria by land 63-4 days
 - uncertainty of length of trip
 - from Pozuoli to Alexandria (1000 nautical miles) could take 9 days averaging 4.6 knots. Return (upwind) journey could take 30+ days.

Roman Deceres



- Length: 145ft.
- Beam: 20ft (outrigger 28ft)
- Oar length: 40ft
- Draught 6-7ft
- Crew: rowers 572
- sailors 15-30
- marines 200-250
- Armament: 2 fighting towers
- 2-6 catapults
- harpago (harpoon-like grapnel)

Merchant Shipping in Ancient Rome



- Cargo**
- grain, nuts (in sacks or in bulk)
 - wine, olive oil, fish sauce, cured fish (in amphorae)
 - metals (ingots or bars)
 - stones (marble blocks or columns)
 - luxury items (textiles...)
- Size of ships**
- average size about 150 tons
 - 350-500 tons not rare
 - huge super freighters up to 1900- even 3500 tons
 - some had accommodation for 600 passengers

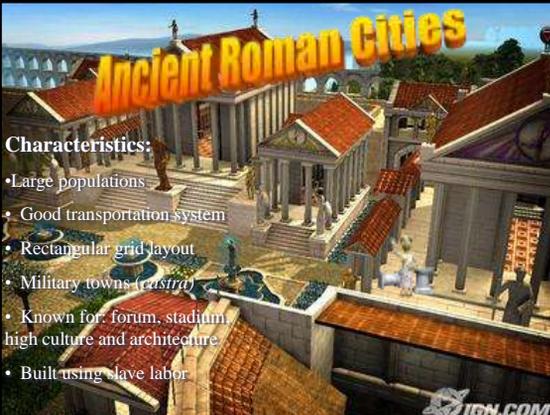
- Movement**
- generally sailed not rowed
 - rigging very controversial
 - had fore and aft rig but we don't know if they could tack and luff
 - steering paddle rather than rudder proper

Bringing Grain to Rome



c. 300,000 tons of grain came here every year by ship
10,000,000 sacks of grain
8,000 boatloads up the Tiber to Rome in a "lighter"

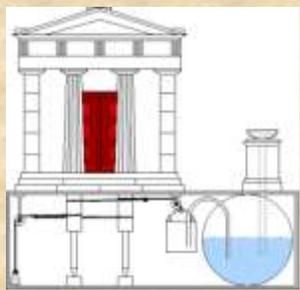
Ancient Roman Cities



Characteristics:

- Large populations
- Good transportation system
- Rectangular grid layout
- Military towns (*castra*)
- Known for: forum, stadium, high culture and architecture
- Built using slave labor

Historic Cities and City Functions

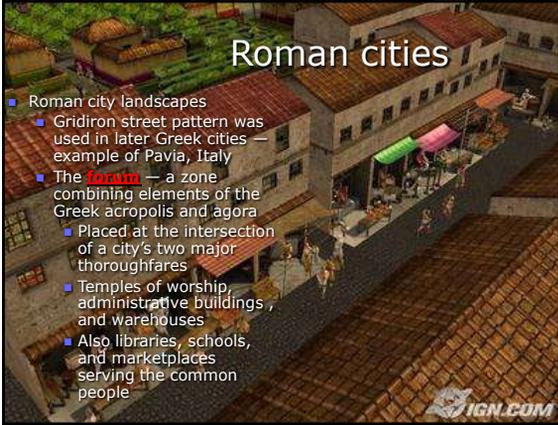


A Roman automatic door opener

- 1) Cities are the location of industry and services
- 2) Cities are centers of social and technological innovation and freedom
- 3) Cities served as:
 - political centers
 - religious centers
 - economic centers
 - cultural centers

Roman cities

- Roman city landscapes
 - Gridiron street pattern was used in later Greek cities — example of Pavia, Italy
 - The **forum** — a zone combining elements of the Greek acropolis and agora
 - Placed at the intersection of a city's two major thoroughfares
 - Temples of worship, administrative buildings, and warehouses
 - Also libraries, schools, and marketplaces serving the common people



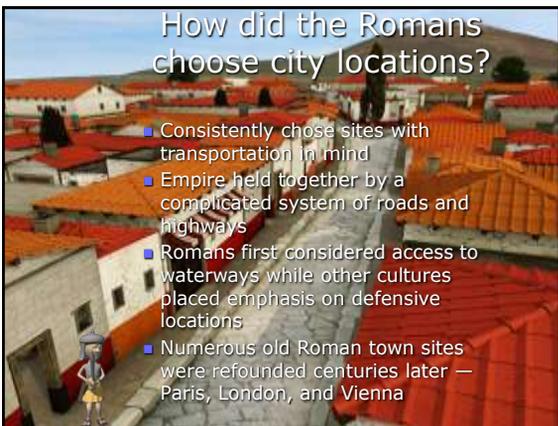
Roman cities

- Roman city landscapes
 - palaces of the power elite were clustered around the forum
 - Sanitary, well heated in winter, and spacious
 - This luxury did not exist again until the twentieth century
 - Roman masses lived in shoddy apartment houses—called **insulae**
 - Often four or five stories high
 - System of aqueducts and underground sewers did not extend to the poor
 - Garbage of a million Romans was thrown into open pits
 - Rome suffered from plagues



How did the Romans choose city locations?

- Consistently chose sites with transportation in mind
- Empire held together by a complicated system of roads and highways
- Romans first considered access to waterways while other cultures placed emphasis on defensive locations
- Numerous old Roman town sites were refounded centuries later — Paris, London, and Vienna





David Macaulay: Roman City (55 m)



Description:
The glories of Ancient Rome are explored in "Roman City," based on David Macaulay's acclaimed book. This animated and live-action video recounts life in Verbonia, a fictional city in Gaul. A well-planned town with all the modern conveniences of its time, it is threatened by conflict between conquerors and conquered. Macaulay also visits Pompeii, Herculaneum, Ostia, Nimes, Orange, and Rome to view actual Roman architecture and engineering.

250-word Prompt: Describe life and city planning in the fictional Roman city called Verbonia. Why do you think the author chose to describe a fictional town? Conclude your response by arguing which (3) three Roman architecture and engineering feats were the greatest.



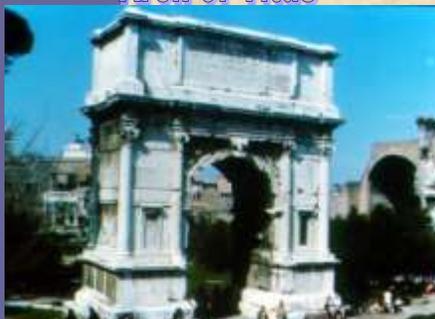
Roman Architecture

- Roman Architecture has the following characteristics:
 1. Blended earlier Greek styles, including Corinthian, with Etruscan
 2. Roman architecture was very utilitarian and simple.
 3. The vault, arch, and dome were perfected.
 4. Greatest artistic contribution was the development of cement.
- Many great examples of Roman architecture exist including.
 - Aqueducts
 - Ceremonial arches
 - Colosseum
 - Circus Maximus
 - Roman paths.

Let's Look at the Arch of Titus and the Arch of Trajan!



Arch of Titus



The development of the arch gave the Romans the ability to build large structures that would span huge areas and hold up large amounts of weight, including heavy concrete.

Arch of Trajan



The Arch of Trajan recognizes the Emperor for his achievements. He did a large amount of construction in bridges and roads to pull the Empire together.

The Pantheon



It was similar to the Greek Parthenon but the Romans used concrete rather than marble and granite for construction.

The Pantheon



Basilicas are domes that are wide and relatively open. The dome provided extra support under the heavy weight of the concrete.



Scale-model reconstruction sliced in half to show interior

Interior of the Dome of the Pantheon



The Colosseum



Construction began under Vespasian in 72 A.D., and it was inaugurated by his younger son Domitian in 80 A.D.

The Colosseum



The walls were 160 ft. tall. The Colosseum had 80 entrances at the base of the building. Spectators entered through 1 of 78 of the entrances. The last two entrances were reserved for gladiators.

The Colosseum



In ancient times it was the site of gladiator fights and wild animal-hunts. It could hold up to 50,000 people. A hundred days of festivities saw the deaths of 9000 wild animals and 2000 gladiators!

Spartacus
(Kirk Douglas)





Gladiator
(Russell Crowe)

Roman Engineering

- Roads
- Bridges
- Aqueducts
- Sewers!



Importance of Roman Roads

- Roman roads were of great strategic importance, facilitating the administration and control of conquered lands.
- Initially, Roman authorities constructed roads to accommodate military movements and transport.
- The roads were also used by merchants (who paid duties on goods at regular intervals), couriers, and ordinary citizens or subjects.
- The road network facilitated the exchange of ideas, styles, and goods.





Roman roads



The progress of Roman expansion may be traced by charting the development of the Roman road network.

Above: Roman road at Sardis

Below: Remains of a road in Turkey

Above: The Appian Way, extending 50,000 miles, connected Rome with southeastern Italy and unified the Empire.

These paved roads were usually constructed of stones, rubble, and concrete. They were strong enough to support metal-wheeled wagons weighing over half a ton. Many of the roads were wide enough to accommodate two chariots riding side by side.

Roman Bridges

- The Romans constructed approximately 50,000 miles of highways through more than 30 modern nations.
- Roman bridges facilitated trade and commerce and allowed military movement across major rivers throughout Europe.
- The network remained in use during the Middle Ages, and remnants of it are still in existence.

Roman Bridge in Marida, Spain

Roman Bridge at Vaison La, France





Roman Bridge at Ponte de Lima, Portugal



Below: Ruins of a Roman bridge in Languedoc, France

Above: Another Roman bridge, which is still used!



Aqueducts

Reasons for building aqueducts:

- As Roman towns grew, more people needed fresh drinking and washing water.
- Because raw sewage was draining into the rivers, people who drank river water often got very sick or died.
- Local governments, first in the city of Rome and then elsewhere in the growing Empire, decided to build long stone channels to carry clean water from nearby hills to the towns.
- These were called **aqueducts** (ACK-wa-ducts), from the Latin word for water (aqua) and the Latin word for channel (ductus).

The Romans — Public Health and Water

The Romans were the first civilization to introduce a public health system. They had to do this because Rome had grown in size and it was impossible to find a natural source of fresh water in the city. It was also necessary to find a way of disposing of the rubbish to prevent pollution causing health problems.




Aqueducts were built to transport fresh water into the city. In AD100 there were a total of nine aqueducts that brought fresh water into the city of Rome.




Public baths were places where people could go to bathe, rest and discuss business. There were hot and cold baths as well as massage rooms.



A network of sewers was built to take sewage and waste out of the city to the river Tiber. There were also public latrines.



By the time of the Empire, most Roman towns had at least one aqueduct to bring in fresh water, and big cities like Rome had ten or more.



This is an aqueduct of the city of Rome

The aqueduct at Nimes, in southern France (Pont du Gard)



These aqueducts were quite a challenge to build, requiring perfect engineering in order to get the water to run through the channels and to the city without stagnating in the channel or flowing too fast. In order to maintain the water at the same slope, some aqueducts had to run on high arches, while others ran along the ground in stone channels, or even underground in tunnels.

Roman Aqueducts, Water to Rome



Roman aqueduct above the Gardon River



ROMAN SEWERS

The Romans built public and private sewers and these are found all over the empire. Roman sewers had well designed drainage systems to carry away the sewage. In Rome itself there were public sewers that carried the waste to the coast. It has been a long time since they were used but the system was very advanced for its time.

Many other towns and cities all got their water from the same source. They used a system called 'aqueducts'. These were built on stone pillars and carried the water to the city. The water was then used for drinking, washing and for growing crops. The Romans were very good at building these systems and they are still used today.

Why do Roman sewers represent a feat in engineering?

The Romans built public and private sewers and these are found all over the empire. Roman sewers had well designed drainage systems to carry away the sewage. In Rome itself there were public sewers that carried the waste to the coast. It has been a long time since they were used but the system was very advanced for its time.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the Romans build public and private sewers?

2. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

3. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

4. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

5. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

6. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

7. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

8. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

9. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

10. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

11. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

12. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

13. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

14. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

15. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

16. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

17. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

18. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

19. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

20. How did the Romans build their public and private sewers?

Roman Theater in Europe

- The Roman amphitheatre was the center of entertainment in Rome, and all over the Roman Empire. Ruins of amphitheatres can be found all over the empire.
- Many Greek tragedies and comedies were performed.
- As Roman theater evolved, the stages gradually became more elaborate.

Theater of Marcellus



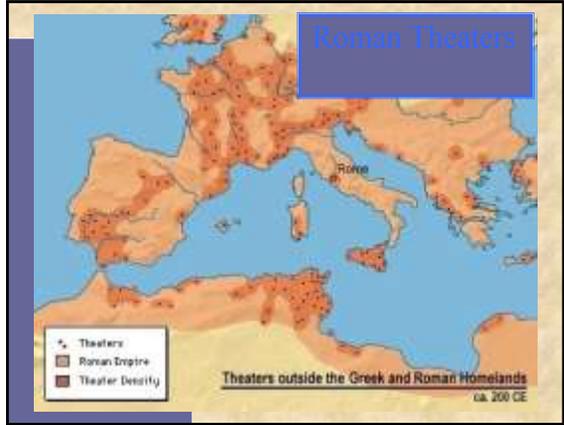
The one ancient theatre to survive in Rome, the Theatre of Marcellus, was started by Caesar and completed by Augustus in the year 11 or 13. It stands on level ground and is supported by radiating walls and concrete vaulting. An arcade with attached half-columns runs around the building. The columns are Doric and Ionic.

Theater at Orange



In the Roman theatre the orchestra is a place to sit, instead of a performing area as the Greeks had used it. The stage grows in importance and is brought into direct contact with the audience. The auditorium is a semicircle, often partially supported by a hill underneath as well as concrete vaulting. Corridors under the tiers were used in case of rain. This is the best-preserved Roman theatre.

Roman Theaters



ROMAN EMPIRE: ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- 1) What criteria is used to differentiate a “good” Roman emperor from a “bad” one?
- 2) How did Roman ideas about architecture and engineering influence builders throughout history? What were the basic characteristics of a Roman city?
- 3) Even though the Romans persecuted the early Christians, Christianity still spread throughout the Empire. How was this possible?
- 4) What were the internal and external political, economic, social factors which contributed to the rise and fall of the Roman Empire?

ROME AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT QUIZ – MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Multiple Choice

1. What is a city on the peninsula?
 - a. Spain
 - b. Greece
 - c. Vietnam
 - d. Mexico
2. According to Roman mythology, who was the founder of Rome?
 - a. Romulus
 - b. Numa Pompilius
 - c. Remus and Titus
 - d. Lucius
3. What festival honors cornucopia? What festival honors victory over cornucopia?
 - a. Saturnalia
 - b. Lupercalia
 - c. Floralia
 - d. Saturnalia
4. In the Roman Republic, who ruled in the name of the king?
 - a. Consul
 - b. Praetor
 - c. Tribune
 - d. Senator
5. The Senate met in the Roman marketplace.
 - a. the Forum
 - b. the Forum
 - c. the Forum
 - d. the Forum
6. The Roman king Numa Pompilius was killed by his own wife.
 - a. Cornelia
 - b. Cornelia
 - c. Cornelia
 - d. Cornelia
7. The Roman king Numa Pompilius was killed by his own wife.
 - a. Cornelia
 - b. Cornelia
 - c. Cornelia
 - d. Cornelia
8. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
9. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
10. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
11. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
12. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
13. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
14. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
15. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
16. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
17. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
18. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
19. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
20. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
21. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
22. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
23. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
24. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
25. Which emperor ordered Herod to kill?
 - a. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - b. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - c. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.
 - d. Herod ordered the Roman to destroy the temple.

ROME AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT QUIZ – MULTIPLE CHOICE:

14. This ruler led an army against Rome. He later fled to Egypt, where he was killed by the queen's army.
 - a. Seleucus
 - b. Cleopatra
 - c. Ptolemy
 - d. Antiochus
15. Which emperor ordered Calpurnia to die?
 - a. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - b. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - c. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - d. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
16. Which emperor ordered Calpurnia to die?
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 - b. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - c. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - d. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
17. Which emperor ordered Calpurnia to die?
 - a. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - b. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - c. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - d. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
18. The Roman king Calpurnia the wife of Caesar.
 - a. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - b. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - c. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - d. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
19. Which famed Greek was Alexander's tutor?
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Herodotus
 - d. Socrates
20. Which hero did Alexander identify with and try to emulate?
 - a. Perseus
 - b. Odysseus
 - c. Achilles
 - d. Theseus
21. What was the name of the Persian king Alexander defeated?
 - a. Cyrus
 - b. Cambyses
 - c. Darius
 - d. Xerxes
22. Which of the following about Alexander is FALSE?
 - a. Alexander defeated Tyre by using a mole.
 - b. Alexander king Darius of the conquered Tyrians.
 - c. Alexander established several cities named Alexandria.
 - d. The Persians were finally defeated in the Battle of Babylon.
23. Which emperor ordered Calpurnia to die?
 - a. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - b. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - c. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - d. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
24. Which emperor ordered Calpurnia to die?
 - a. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - b. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - c. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - d. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
25. Which emperor ordered Calpurnia to die?
 - a. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - b. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - c. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.
 - d. Calpurnia was murdered by Julius Caesar.

**ROME AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT QUIZ—
WRITTEN RESPONSE:**

- **Written Response**—Choose (2) two of the following three questions to answer in complete sentences. Remember, you are being graded on organization, clarity, accuracy, and your ability to back up main ideas and arguments with supporting historical detail.
- 1. What were the intended and unintended political, economic and cultural consequences of Alexander the Great's conquests?
- 2. The Roman Republic obviously served as a model for the creation of our government. Accordingly: Compare/contrast the duties of the consuls, the magistrates, the tribunes, and the senators with our own elected representatives and government officials today. Then, conclude by arguing which type of government—the Roman Republic or our own Democratic Republic—guarantees more representation and freedom for its citizens.
- 3. First, explain why the Roman Republic collapsed. Then, provide at least three reasons why Rome was able to build the largest empire the world had ever known by 180 CE. Be sure to include important historical people, events and facts.

**The Romans and
Early Christianity:
Why were Christians
persecuted for
their beliefs?**

**Why is Jesus
HISTORICALLY significant?**



**Beginnings: The Life and
Teachings of Jesus Christ
as Told by the New Testament**



Jesus' Birth--"Christmas"



- Jesus was born in a manger and raised by Mary and Joseph.
- "Christmas" is the celebration of Jesus' birth by Christians on December 25th.
- Little is known about Jesus' childhood, except that he adopted his father's craft, carpentry.
- He did not begin preaching in the city of Jerusalem until the age of 30.

Jesus Begins to Perform Miracles



Jesus raises Nazareth from the dead.

- He spent three years wandering about as a teacher, healer and miracle worker.
- Matthew 11:4-6 "And Jesus answered and said to them, "Go and report to John what you hear and see: 5 the blind receive sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, and the dead are raised up,"

Jesus as Teacher

- Jesus taught in **parables** - everyday stories which had divine message for those who would hear it.
- He had twelve disciples whom he called to follow him and help him in his work.
- Jesus' ministry was short-lived because his teachings angered Roman and Jewish officials enough to seek his death.



Jesus is Placed on Trial



- Jewish leaders and the Romans alike felt threatened by Jesus' teachings, including his claim to be the Son of God and his intention to establish a new kingdom of heaven.
- Matthew 27:12-14 "And while He was being accused by the chief priests and elders, He made no answer. 13 Then Pilate said to Him, "Do You not hear how many things they testify against You?" 14 And He did not answer him with regard to even a single charge, so that the governor was quite amazed."
- Why did Jesus choose not to defend himself?

The Passion

- Under immense pressure from the crowd, Pilate orders Jesus' death
- Matt. 27:30 "And they spat on Him, and took the reed and began to beat Him on the head."
- And they plucked out His beard.
- Matt. 27:31 "And after they had mocked Him they took His robe off and put His garments on Him, and led Him away to crucify Him."
- Matthew 27:39 "And those passing by were hurling abuse at Him, wagging their heads,"



The Passion

- 1Pe 2:24 and He Himself bore our sins in His body on the cross, so that we might die to sin and live to righteousness; for by His wounds you were healed.



The Passion

- John 19:18 "There they crucified Him"
- Acts 2:23 this *Man*, delivered over by the predetermined plan and foreknowledge of God, you **nailed** to a **cross** by the hands of godless men and put *Him* to death.



The Passion

- Matthew 27:38 "At that time two robbers *were crucified with Him, one on the right and one on the left."
- Luke 23:34 "But Jesus was saying, "Father, forgive them; for they do not know what they are doing."

The Passion

- Matthew 27:45 "Now from the sixth hour darkness fell upon all the land until the ninth hour."
- Luke 23:46 "And about the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" that is, "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?"
- Jesus then passed away.



The Death of Jesus Christ

- John 19:32 So the soldiers came, and broke the legs of the first man and of the other who was crucified with Him;
- John 19:33 but coming to Jesus, when they saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs.
- John 19:34 But one of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and immediately blood and water came out.



The Resurrection of Jesus Christ

- Matthew 27:57-60 "And when it was evening, there came a rich man from Arimathea, named Joseph, who himself had also become a disciple of Jesus.
- 58 This man went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. Then Pilate ordered it to be given over to him. 59 And Joseph took the body and wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, 60 and laid it in his own new tomb."
- Acts 2:31,32 "he looked ahead and spoke of the resurrection of the Christ, that He was neither abandoned to Hades, nor did His flesh suffer decay. 32 "This Jesus God raised up again, to which we are all witnesses."
- Christians celebrate His resurrection on the **Easter** holiday.



Jesus Joins the Father in Heaven

- Acts 1:9 "He was lifted up while they were looking on, and a cloud received Him out of their sight."
- Hebrews 1:3 "When He had made purification of sins, He sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high;"



St Paul and the Early Church

- The missionary work of **Paul** spread Jesus' story and His teachings.
- The account of Paul's conversion to Christianity is contained in the New Testament book, the Acts of the Apostles.
- Before his conversion Paul had been known as Saul and had been violently opposed to the Christian faith.
- Saul experienced a dramatic conversion, known as the Damascus Road conversion, when he was temporarily blinded.
- He found himself filled with the Holy Spirit and immediately began preaching the Christian gospel.



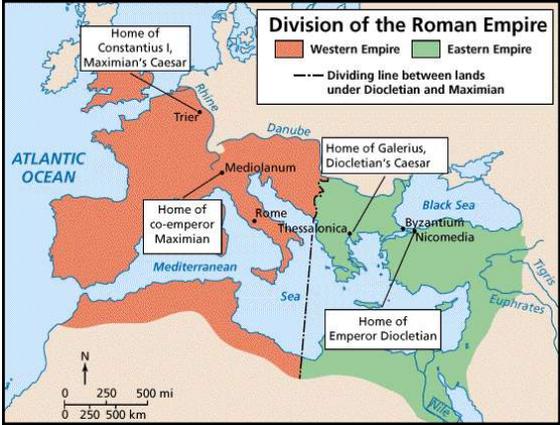
Paul's Concept of Christianity

- Paul's teaching centered on understanding the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ as a central turning point in history-- the end of the need to live under Jewish law.
- Paul taught of living in "the Spirit" in which the power of God was made to work through human flesh.
- Some of his letters to fledgling churches throughout the Roman Empire and contained in the New Testament, outline Paul's theology.
- He insisted that **Gentiles**--non-Christians-- had as much access to the faith as Jews and that freedom from the Law set everyone free.
- It was this teaching which was essential for the development and success of the early church which would otherwise have remained nothing more than another Jewish sect.

Early Christianity and the Roman Empire

- Paul established Christian churches throughout the Roman Empire, including Europe, and beyond - even into Africa.
- However, the church remained small and was persecuted under Roman emperors Nero (54-68), Domitian (81-96), under whom being a Christian was an illegal act, and Diocletian (284-305).
- Many Christian believers died for their faith and became martyrs for the church (Bishop Polycarp, and St Alban amongst others).
- Read "Death of a Christian" from eyewitnesshistory.com





Constantine

- When a Roman soldier, **Constantine**, won victory over his rival in battle to become the Roman emperor.
- Became sole ruler from 324 C.E. and on.
 - Vision of a burning Christian symbol (chi-rho)
 - United the troops and gave them courage that "a god" wanted them to win (most were pagans and accepted the protection of any god)
- He attributed his success to the Christian God and immediately proclaimed his conversion to Christianity.
- Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire.
- Constantine then needed to establish exactly what the Christian faith was and called the **First Council of Nicaea** in 325 CE which formulated and codified the faith.




Christianity: The New Official Religion of the Empire

- Recognizing the need to unify the Empire, Constantine made Christianity the new official religion of the Empire.
 - **Edict of Milan**
 - Eliminated religious contention
 - Supported Christian religions
 - St. Helena, churches
 - Supported pagan religions
 - Coins, inscriptions, built temples
 - **Nicaean council (325 AD)**
 - Sought to unify doctrine
 - Used imperial troops to suppress dissent among Christians (Donatists)

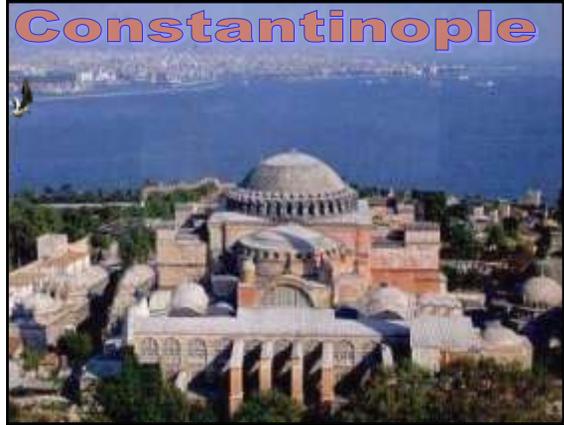


Constantine=Constantinople

- Constantine replaced Rome with Constantinople as the center of imperial power.
→ Rome's status and power declined.
- His philosophical view of monarchy, largely spelled out in the works of Eusebius of Caesarea, became the foundation for the concept of the divine right of kings which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages.



Constantinople



Constantinople: Capital of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire



A Prophet

"Wild animals run from the dangers they actually see, and once they have escaped them, worry no more. We, however, are tormented alike by what is past and what is to come."

- Seneca

Warm Up: What does this quote suggest?



Why Rome Declined

- **Economic Reasons:**
 - 1) The Government was running out of money.
 - 2) The people had to pay very high taxes - up to a third of their money.
 - 3) The rich were given grants of money and land which made them richer while the poor got poorer.
 - 4) There was not enough money to pay for the army.
- **Military reasons:**
 - 1) Barbarians from Germany called **vandals** were conquering parts of the Empire and there were not enough soldiers to fight back.
 - 2) Although the outer edges of the Empire were well defended, there was no defense within the Empire. This meant that once barbarians had broken through there was nothing to stop them marching to Rome.
 - 3) The Roman network of roads allowed invaders an easy route to Rome.
- **Political Reasons:**
 - No one had decided on a good way to choose an Emperor. This meant that any general could march into Rome, kill the Emperor and make himself the next Emperor. In 73 years there were 23 Emperors and 20 of them were murdered.

Barbarian Invasions

- The invasions of the **Germanic tribes** in the fifth century, were equally important in causing the fall of the western empire and in transforming the political map of the west.
- The political and territorial unity found at the height of the Roman Empire came to an end. Western Europe became fragmented into several Germanic kingdoms.



The Roman's Lasting Contributions

- Our capital letters from the alphabet and Roman numerals.
- Roman Calendar
 - July from Julius Caesar
 - August came from Augustus Caesar.
- Roman architecture
 - arch
 - dome
 - cement
- Standard economy and currency
- Roman government and law
- engineering achievements
 - roads, bridges, aqueducts
- First hospital and use of medical services for its military during battle
- Built on Greek education, architecture and theater
- While the Romans persecuted Christians at first, Constantine eventually allowed it to spread throughout the Empire and beyond.

Ancient Rome Final Assessment

Fill in the Blank.

Directions: Choose the name that best fits the blank for each sentence.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| Julius Caesar | Augustus Caesar | Horatius |
| Constantine | Virgil | |

- The Pax Romana was a time of peace that started with the reign of _____
_____. Many of his actions helped make Rome strong.
- After leading thousands of men and war elephants over the Alps _____
was able to defeat the Roman armies that he came into contact with.
- _____ was a strong Roman engineer that was
murdered by Senate members.
- Known as the first Christian Roman Emperor, _____
named the new capital of the Roman Empire after himself.
- The Aeneid was an epic poem about the beginning of Rome, written by a poet named _____.

Short Answer

Directions: Answer the following questions to complete sentences.

- What was Rome's chief governing body and who could be a member?

- Who did Rome fight against during the Punic Wars? Explain why they were fighting.

- Explain why Caius Augustus is one of Rome's greatest leaders.

- What was the Pax Romana?

- As the Roman Empire weakened and fell, what tribes came and attacked Rome? Explain why they attacked.

- Explain what the two groups of people were that made up the Roman population and who fulfilled needs of these categories.

The End

Extra

Assignment on Augustus Caesar

- Read "The Age of Augustus Caesar."
Pretend that you are the famous poet Virgil (70-19 BC). Write a minimum of a 12-line poem, praising or criticizing Augustus Caesar. You have the freedom to choose which poetic form and rhyming patterns to use!

25 minutes!

The Roman Republic: The Structure of Government

- Wealthy aristocratic class known as **patricians** formed the **Senate**.
- The **plebians**, or nonaristocratic townspeople, landowners, merchants, and small farmers, had rights as citizens, such as the right to vote and serve in the military. The plebians elected:
 - Magistrates**, or judges, to manage the city's finances.
 - Consuls**, patrician officials elected to one-year terms. They had to consult each other before acting.
 - Tribunes**, representatives who granted plebians legal protections and the right to veto government legislation.